

Table 2.2. Existing Capacity by Energy Source, 2005
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Coal ¹	1,522	335,892	313,380	315,556
Petroleum ²	3,753	64,845	58,548	63,171
Natural Gas ³	5,467	436,991	383,061	412,241
Other Gases ⁴	102	2,293	2,063	2,012
Nuclear	104	105,585	99,988	101,524
Hydroelectric Conventional ⁵	3,993	77,354	77,541	77,130
Other Renewables ⁶	1,671	23,553	21,251	21,477
Pumped Storage	150	19,569	21,347	21,253
Other ⁷	45	928	841	863
Total	16,807	1,067,010	978,020	1,015,227

¹ Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

² Distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.

³ Includes a small number of generators for which waste heat is the primary energy source.

⁴ Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

⁵ The net summer capacity and/or the net winter capacity may exceed nameplate capacity due to upgrades to and overload capability of hydroelectric generators.

⁶ Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, tires, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.

⁷ Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.

Notes: • Capacity by energy source is based on the capacity associated with the energy source reported as the most predominant (primary) one, where more than one energy source is associated with a generator. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."